

Oklahoma State University

Bloodborne Pathogen Training

WHY ARE WE HERE?

- OSHA BB Pathogen standard
 - anyone whose job requires exposure to BB pathogens is required to complete training
 - employees who are trained in CPR and first aid
- The more you know, the better you will perform in real situations!

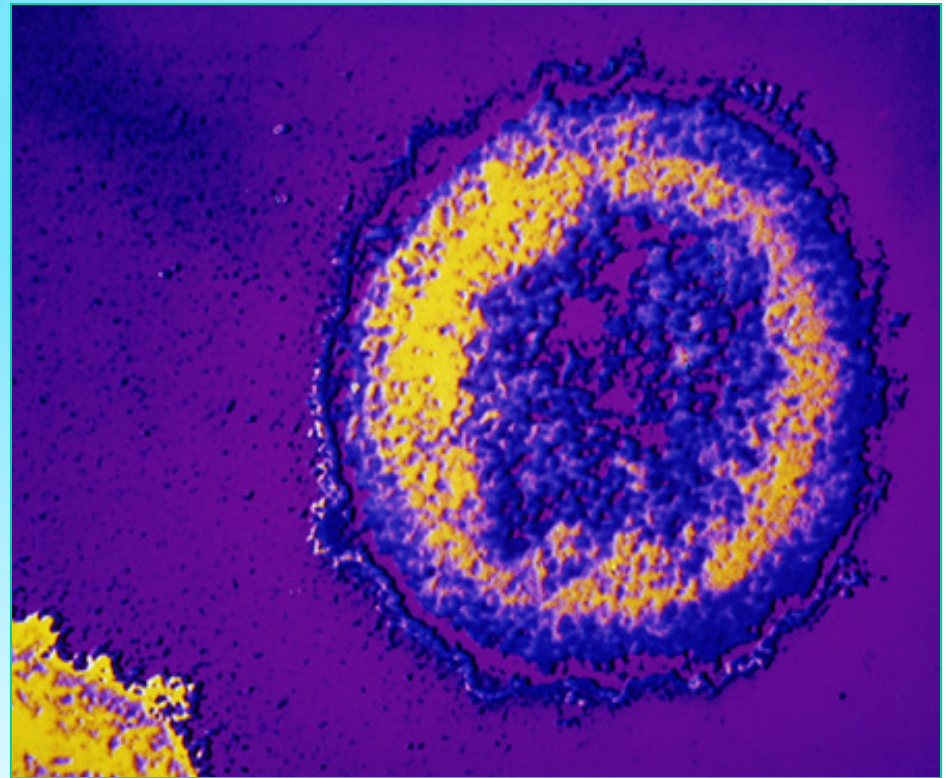
What is a BB Pathogen?

Microorganisms that are
carried in the blood that
can cause disease in
humans



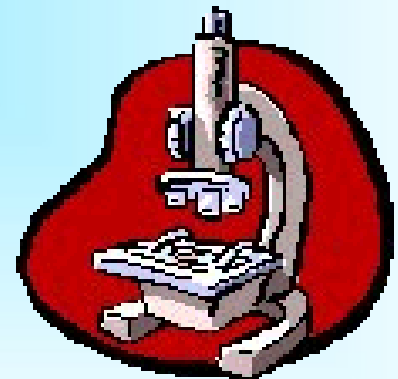
Common BB Pathogen Diseases

- Malaria
- Brucellosis
- Syphilis
- **Hepatitis B(HBV)**
- **Hepatitis C(HCV)**
- **Human Immunodeficiency Virus (HIV)**



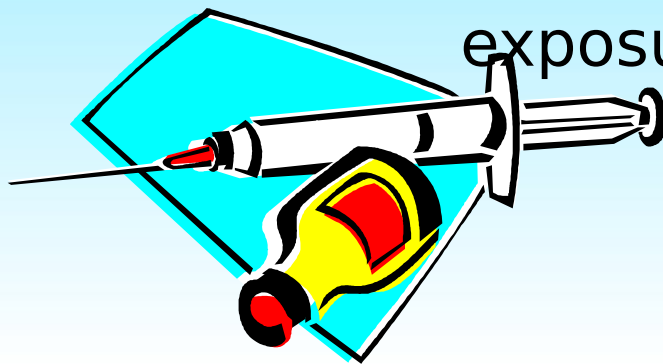
Human Immunodeficiency Virus (HIV)

- HIV is the virus that leads to AIDS
- HIV depletes the immune system
- HIV does not survive well outside the body
- No threat on contracting HIV through casual contact



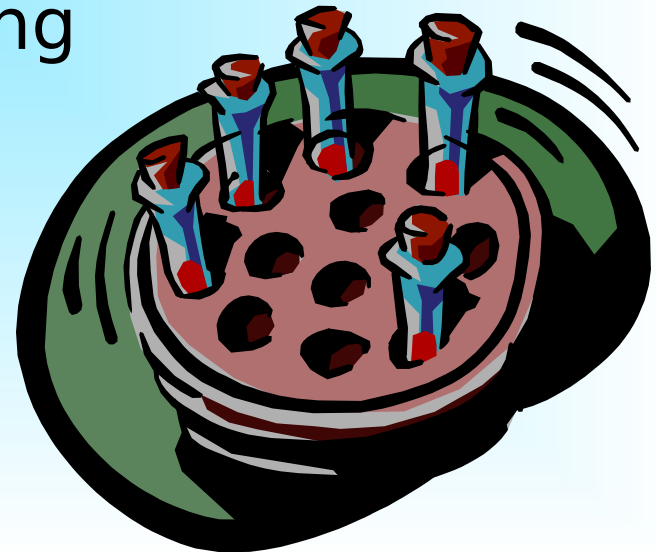
Hepatitis B (HBV)

- 1—1.25 million Americans are chronically infected
- Symptoms include: jaundice, fatigue, abdominal pain, loss of appetite, intermittent nausea, vomiting
- May lead to chronic liver disease, liver cancer, and death
- Vaccination available since 1982
- HBV can survive for at least one week in dried blood
- Symptoms can occur 1-9 months after exposure



Hepatitis C (HCV)

- Hepatitis C is the most common chronic bloodborne infection in the United States
- Symptoms include: jaundice, fatigue, abdominal pain, loss of appetite, intermittent nausea, vomiting
- May lead to chronic liver disease and death



Potentially Infectious Bodily Fluids

- Skin tissue, cell cultures
- Any other bodily fluid
- Blood
- Saliva
- Vomit
- Urine
- Semen or vaginal secretions



Transmission Potential

- Contact with another person's blood or bodily fluid that may contain blood
- Mucous membranes:
eyes, mouth, nose
- Non-intact skin
- Contaminated sharps/needles



Your Exposure Potential

- Industrial accident
- Administering first aid
- Post-accident cleanup
- Handling of returned product
- Janitorial or maintenance work
- Handling of any waste products



Universal Precautions

- Use of proper PPE
- Treat all blood and bodily fluids as if they are contaminated
- Proper cleanup and decontamination
- Disposal of all contaminated material in the proper manner



Personal Protective Equipment (PPE)



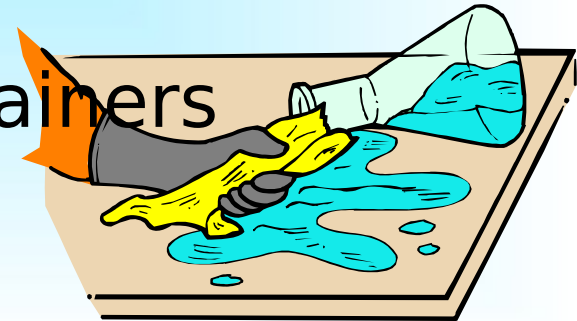
- Anything that is used to protect a person from exposure
- Latex or Nitrile gloves, goggles, CPR mouth barriers, aprons, respirators

PPE Rules to Remember

- Always check PPE for defects or tears before using
- If PPE becomes torn or defective remove and get new
- Remove PPE before leaving a contaminated area
- Do not reuse disposable equipment

Decontamination

- When cleaning up surfaces use Hepacide Quat®
- Do an initial wipe up
- Spray and allow it to stand for ten minutes then wipe up
- Dispose of all wipes in biohazard containers
- PPE should be removed and disposed of in biohazard containers



Hand Washing



- Wash hands immediately after removing PPE
- Use a soft antibacterial soap
- A hand sanitizer can be used but wash with soap and water as soon as possible.

Regulated Medical Waste

- Liquid or semi-liquid blood or other potentially infectious material(OPIM)
- Contaminated items that would release blood or OPIM when compressed
- Contaminated sharps
- Pathological and microbiological waste containing blood or OPIM



Signs & Labels

- Labels must include the universal biohazard symbol, and the term “Biohazard” must be attached to:
 - containers of regulated biohazard waste
 - refrigerators or freezers containing blood or OPIM
 - containers used to store, transport, or ship blood or OPIM



Exposure Incident

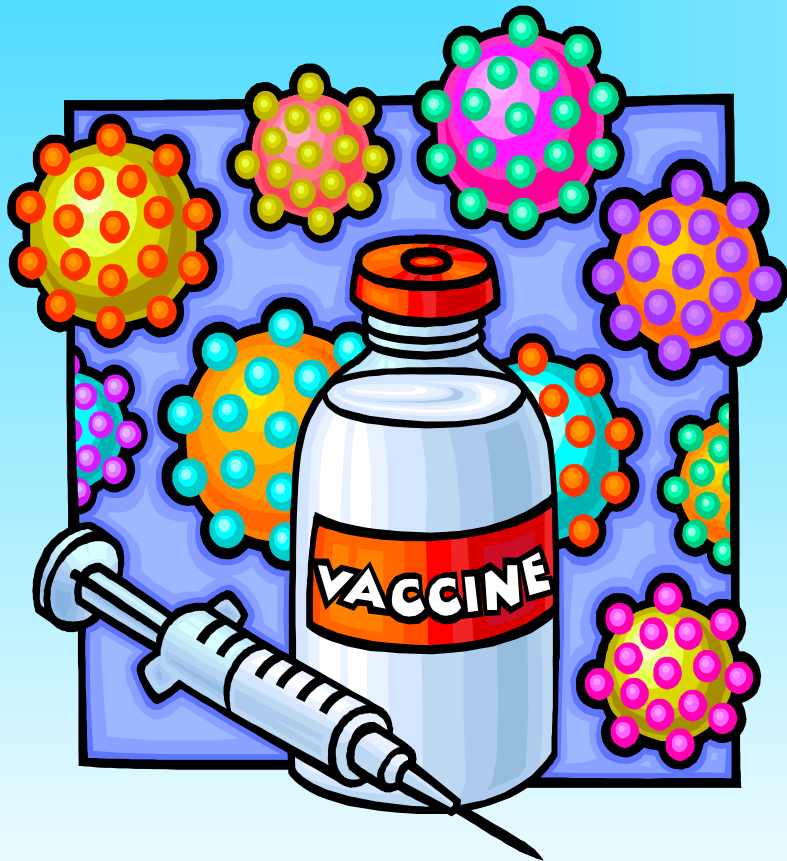
- A specific incident of contact with potentially infectious bodily fluid
- If there are no infiltrations of mucous membranes or open skin surfaces, it is not considered an occupational exposure
- Report all accidents involving blood or bodily fluids
- Post-exposure medical evaluations are offered

Post-exposure Evaluation

- Confidential medical evaluation
- Document route of exposure
- Identify source individual
- Test source individuals blood (with individuals consent)
- Provide results to exposed employee



Hepatitis B Vaccination



- Strongly endorsed by medical communities
- Offered to all potentially exposed employees
- Provided at no cost to employees
- Declination form

Recordkeeping

Medical records include:

- Hepatitis B vaccination status
- Post-exposure evaluation and follow-up results

Training records include:

- Training dates
- Contents of the training
- Signature of trainer and trainee



In Conclusion

BB pathogen rules are in
place for your health and
safety

Failure to follow them is a risk
that does not need to be
taken

Questions?

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